

## INTERNATIONAL

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## Tories Win EEC Test By 8 Votes

### Health Resisting economic Freeze

LONDON, June 14 (AP)—The Conservative government won a dangerously thin majority of only eight votes to put in a crucial test of its plan to take the nation into the European Economic Community.

The vote in the House of Commons was 296 to 288.

Formally the government has an overall majority of 27 in the House of Commons. It was perhaps 46 abstentions and 46 absences, a high total for such a critical ballot.

The vote was on the most controversial clause in the legislation—a provision for aligning those European trading blocs,

the so-called sovereignty clause, which provides that the law of the European communities shall prevail over British law.

Committee of the Whole

by tradition, the vote came in committee stage, with the whole House sitting as a committee. As such it is not a vote of confidence, though a defeat would have forced a government to resign.

Immediately after the vote, an opposition Labor Party spokesman on the bill, said he had made a statement by Prime Minister Edward Heath "in view of the fact that such a derisory majority,"

Mr. Heath, sitting on the right wing front bench opposite, retorted, "Rubbish."

The prime minister later left the chamber to a chorus of boos from Labor lawmakers.

Earlier today, Mr. Heath had announced that his government is determined to continue fighting inflation, but he rejected firmly the growing pressure to reimpose a wage-price "freeze" similar to that instituted by President Johnson in the United States last summer.

No one knows better than the government that, unless kept in check, inflation causes wider hardship than any other social evil," Mr. Heath said at a news conference of British newspaper publishers and editors.

But I am frankly puzzled by those who urge us to return to the rates which clearly and disastrously failed in the past, and which have indeed contributed to many of our present difficulties.

But the wage explosion, the low level of profitability or the reduced ability to invest,"

Mr. Heath spoke after his government suffered two sharp setbacks in its fight against inflation.

An appeals court yesterday

ashed a 155,000 fine imposed on the newly created National Industrial Relations Court, on

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Ideast Front alm After Clash

TEL AVIV, June 14 (AP)—The Egyptian-Israeli front was reported quiet today following yesterday's aerial dogfight, the first between the opposing sides in nearly two years.

Israel claimed its planes shot down two Soviet-made Egyptian MiG-21s over the Mediterranean.

Egypt said it downed two Israeli fighters in the clash, Tel Aviv denied this, however.

Israeli military observers said it was possible that Egypt might regard the clash as a prestige war and seek retaliation. The Israeli Army was on the alert, they added.

But the Israeli press indicated that Jerusalem wanted to play down the incident.

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### 4 of 6 Survivors in Critical Condition

## 83 Dead in Japanese DC-8 Crash in India

NEW DELHI, June 14 (AP)—Japan Air Lines DC-8 jetliner with 88 persons aboard crashed in flames tonight while coming in for a landing at New Delhi's airport.

The Indian government said 83 died. Of the six survivors, only two, both children, were given good chances of recovery. The others were in critical condition, suffering from first-degree burns.

The plane, Flight 472, had been en route from Tokyo, picking up additional passengers in Hong Kong and Bangkok. It carried an 11-member crew and 78 passengers.

The final destination was London after stops in Tehran, Cairo, and Frankfurt, but the flight ended in a wheat field 15 miles from the New Delhi airport, near the banks of the Jamuna River, where Hindus cremate their dead.

Witnesses said the plane caught fire and crashed.

New Delhi fire brigade sources

said that its rescue firemen had reported from the crash site that about 70 bodies had been recovered.

Yasutaro Matsui, regional manager for Japan Air Lines, said the plane's pilot, Capt. Kiyoshi Higashii, had obtained clearance to land and then contact was lost.

Police in a village along the approach route reported that they saw the plane crash about 8:20 p.m. (1450 GMT), 10 minutes before its scheduled landing.

The police notified the New Delhi airport's control tower, which had been expecting the jetliner to land momentarily.

The airport weather office said there was no report of a storm or strong winds at the time of the crash. However, it said a dust haze, common during the scorching summer here, had engulfed the area causing poor visibility.

Rescue workers, who went through wheat fields to the crash

site, said most of the dead were trapped in the charred wreckage.

A Japan Air Lines spokesman said the passengers included 10 Japanese and 68 citizens of other nations, UPI reported.

An unconfirmed report from eyewitnesses said two non-passenger persons who were on the ground also died, UPI said.



**REMAINS OF DAT DO**—A South Vietnamese ranger walking down what was the main street of a district town 45 miles from Saigon. Fierce but localized fighting there has been obscured in reports from bigger battles.

## Quake Panics Ancona, Many Flee the City

ANCONA, Italy, June 14 (AP)—A sharp earthquake sent tens of thousands of residents of this Adriatic port city fleeing into the countryside tonight.

The 20-second quake caused widespread panic but no casualties and little damage, police said.

The quake was felt in the whole Ancona area, which had been shaken by dozens of earth tremors in February, when citizens' flights turned it into a ghost town for many days.

During tonight's quake, most of the population immediately left their houses and sat in parks or in their cars parked along the sea, or fled to the country, as in February.

**Phone Cut Off**

Telephone communications were briefly interrupted, but they resumed after a few minutes.

"Most of the panic is a consequence of all our troubles in February," a police spokesman said. "Otherwise there is really nothing to worry about."

A fireman in Ancona said they had received "very few calls."

He said the calls were mostly for cracks in the walls, but there was no real damage.

Authorities, however, began calling in police and troops to set up emergency centers with tents and food for the population.

No casualties were immediately reported.

Seismologists said the shock measured between eight and nine on the 12-degree Mercalli scale.

Ancona police chief Francesco Inturrisi told the ANSA news agency in Rome by telephone:

"Tonight's earthquake caused considerable panic. There is a definite feeling that this is the worst shock since the earthquakes

in March in the area."

"We have been informed of collapses of masonry and walls, more than in the previous shocks. But up to this moment there are no injuries or deaths reported."

## 'Dumb' Queries Put Nixon Off Press Talks

LOS ANGELES, June 14 (AP)—President Nixon's domestic affairs adviser says one reason that the President has few news conferences is that "newspaper ask" "dumb questions."

"He doesn't get very good questions at a press conference, frankly," said John D. Ehrlichman. "He goes in there for a half hour and gets a lot of 'fuddy and dumb' dumb questions and it doesn't really elucidate very much."

One of 10 bridges reported hit in the raids yesterday was a rail and highway bridge at Hal Duong, midway between Hanoi and Haiphong. The attack destroyed the bridge, severing the main rail line between North Vietnam's capital and its main port, the U.S. command said.

American jets also swept within 45 miles of the Chinese border to attack the northwest rail line, collapsing four small bridges with accurate laser-guided bombs.

A pontoon bridge plant, the only known factory of its kind in North Vietnam, also was destroyed.

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The official said, "We've knocked these other fixed bridges down, and the North Vietnamese have been resorting to building pontoon bridges."

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The official said a analysis was conducted through photographs and discovered the production line operation just northwest of Hanoi. "It is the only pontoon-bridge factory we've found so far, but they'll probably spring up elsewhere," he said.

Another senior Air Force official said the bombing campaign has paralyzed much of North Vietnam and predicted it would force Hanoi into what he termed a realistic bargaining stance at the negotiating table.

"We're eating the vitals of the country," declared the official. "There's nothing they can do about it. Nothing. If the bombing is permitted to continue for three or four months, there won't be a worthwhile target left up there."

The pressure for a cease-fire and peace talks built up under mounting threats from militant Protestants to send up to 20,000 armed men into Catholic enclaves to crush the IRA.

The British Army, which has been attempting to keep the peace here since 1969, has refused to try to flush out the guerrilla

## 10 Bridges Struck

## 340 Raids Over N. Vietnam, Most Since Bombing Resumed

SAIGON, June 14 (AP)—U.S. fighter-bombers pounded North Vietnam with 340 raids, crumpling factories, toppling bridges, and knocking out more than 100 supply trucks, barges and boats, military officials reported today. The raid total was the highest since the resumption of bombing of the North two months ago.

Another fine job of precision bombing," he said.

The factory was uncovered by specialists working with aerial reconnaissance photos of the North. Eight Air Force F-4 Phantoms dropped 16 of their 2,000-pound laser-guided bombs on the plant.

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## Frenchman Rebuts Mansholt On Dangers to Environment

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, June 14 (IHT).—Sisco Mansholt, European Economic Community president, received a rebuff today from the community's French vice-president, Raymond Barre, who said that Mr. Mansholt's well-publicized opinions about the dangers of growth and consumption and their threat to the environment are exaggerated.

In a series of so-called "Reflections" published here, Mr. Barre makes clear his view that Mr. Mansholt has overstated his case in insisting, as he did in a letter to the EEC's former president earlier this year, that society is profoundly menaced by overpopulation, pollution and the early exhaustion of the world's natural resources.

While acknowledging that it may be necessary to simplify such issues to bring them to

## Tories Barely Win Vote on An EEC Issue

(Continued from Page 1) Britain's largest labor union, the 1.5 million-strong Transport and General Workers' Union, for failing to control its shop stewards.

Most British commentators said this decision drove a gaping hole through the government's attempts to curb militant labor unions.

On the same day the government had to accept a 1.25 percent pay hike for 220,000 workers on the state-run railroads in order to head off another disastrous slowdown. It did so at a time when it is betting to keep a lid of 7 or 8 percent on pay boosts generally.

On top of these woes, the Department of Trade announced yesterday that Britain's overseas trade in May was \$43 million in the red.

Several British newspapers published speculation that this ultimately could force the government to devalue the pound again.

British labor troubles continued as a token one-day strike crippled two major ports today, but union leaders postponed for six weeks a planned national stoppage.

The dock workers are restive at the cutback in work available to them now that many cargoes are handled in containers.

London and Liverpool, Britain's two largest ports, were closed entirely this morning, with scores of ships idle. Work continued on some ships in Hull, Southampton, Manchester and Glasgow.

The national protest should have started next Friday. Leaders of the Transport and General Workers' Union, however, voted, 49-32, for a postponement to allow talks with port employers and the government ministers.

Meanwhile, pilots of British European Airways today voted to begin a full-scale strike on June 23—posing a major travel threat as the summer vacation season opens.

BEA is the biggest passenger-carrying airline in Europe, flying 250,000 passengers a week. Company officials said the stoppage is likely to hit tours and charter flights as well as scheduled services.

## Muskie Starts Campaigning Actively Anew

### Sets 10-State Tour To Rally Delegates

(Continued from Page 1) was to fly to St. Louis later today to begin a series of meetings in the 10 states which have convention delegates committed to him and those with no commitments.

Asked whether he was seeking the vice-presidential nomination—the spot he filled when Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota was the 1968 Democratic presidential candidate—Sen. Muskie replied: "That is not one of my objectives."

#### Sen. Hughes as Aide

Sen. Harold Hughes, D., Iowa, who it was announced today will serve as Sen. Muskie's convention director, told the press conference: "My expectations are that if the convention should reach a deadlock, Sen. Muskie is the most viable candidate."

Questioned about the possibility of Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts accepting the vice-presidential nomination if Sen. McGovern became the presidential candidate, Sen. Muskie replied:

"It is clear Sen. Kennedy would bring a great deal to the ticket but I doubt if he would be interested."

Sen. Kennedy said today that he would not seek the nomination for the vice-presidency this year and would not accept a draft for the post.

He denied a Boston Globe report that he would "not exclude the possibility" of accepting the No. 2 spot.

#### For Discretion

Mr. Barre says Mr. Mansholt's views should not be rejected but ought to be treated with discretion. The EEC president fears about world overpopulation are "not new," he says, adding that such fears have been frequent throughout history.

Mr. Barre insists that population must be considered in relation to resources. Although there are dangers to the purity of air and water and to supplies of natural resources, dangers which cannot be ignored, nowhere in the world are these things inevitably threatened.

Mr. Barre points out that the concern of various countries about the environment points to far wider priorities and objectives than those outlined in Mr. Mansholt's thinking.

The commission president is unlikely to take kindly to this sort of language, and a clash seems possible. Mr. Barre's "reflections" have pointed up the existence of two opposing schools of thought among EEC leaders.

## Driver in Train Crash Drank, Inquest Told

LONDON, June 14 (Reuters).—The motorman of a packed excursion train had been drinking heavily before a high-speed crash in which four people died last weekend, an inquest here was told today.

Driver Robert Wilsden—one of the victims—had 276 milligrams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood, a pathologist reported. The legal limit for motorists in Britain is 90 milligrams of alcohol to 100 milliliters of blood.

## U.S. Is Expected To Shun Retrial Of Berrigan Case

LOS ANGELES, June 14 (WP).—The Justice Department is expected to announce this week that it will drop all remaining conspiracy charges against the Rev. Philip Berrigan and his six co-defendants, rather than retry the controversial case that ended with a jury deadlock in Harrisburg, Pa., in April.

Nixon administration sources said yesterday that High Justice Department officials, discouraged that 10 of 12 jurors voted for acquittal, feel they could not win a conviction in a new trial.

The seven defendants—six former or present Catholic priests and nuns and a Pakistani scholar—were charged with conspiring to kidnap presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger, to bomb heating tunnels under federal buildings in Washington and to raid draft offices.

Father Berrigan and Sister Elizabeth McAlister were convicted on seven counts that they smuggled letters in and out of the Lewisburg, Pa., penitentiary in 1970. But after 60 hours of deliberation, only two jurors held out for conviction on the conspiracy charge.



AN LOC SURVIVORS—Two boys armed with carbines posed outside the bunker in which they lived during the two-month siege. They reportedly are militiamen.

## IRA Is Urged To End Wave Of Violence

(Continued from Page 1)

position Social Democratic and Labor party also urged the IRA to call a 48-hour cease-fire in an effort to promote the chances for peace talks with Mr. Whitehead.

In the Bogside, 14 residents, including seven teachers, also condemned IRA tactics. They said that an IRA referendum there, to see whether the 35,000 Bogside residents want a ceasefire, was "an exercise in political rigging." The referendum in the IRA-controlled district ends tomorrow.

Mr. Whitelaw met today with representatives of the militant Ulster Defense Association, which claims that it can send 20,000 Protestants against the IRA unless the British Army acts first.

There was no report of any progress in these talks, which began yesterday.

Meanwhile, in Dublin, Joe Cahill, former Provisional IRA leader in Belfast, was ordered to stand trial before a special criminal court for inciting people to possess firearms and to join the IRA.

Mr. Cahill, 52, was ordered held in custody until a date is fixed for the trial.

Violence continued in Belfast today. A man was shot and wounded as he grappled with three armed men planting a bomb in a warehouse. The raiders fled and army experts defused the bomb.

**Politician Quits**

On the political front, Sir Robert Porter announced his resignation from the province's dominant Unionist party and accused its leadership of swinging too far to the right.

Sir Robert, home affairs minister from 1969 to 1970, made his decision known in a letter which criticized party leader Brian Faulkner's association with the militant Protestant Vanguard Movement.

Mr. Faulkner, Ulster prime minister until direct rule was imposed from London last March, has recently joined William Craig, the Vanguard Movement leader, in attacks on British government policy.

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## Shah Urges Monetary Reform at ILO Talk in Tense Geneva

GENEVA, June 14 (Reuters).—The Shah of Iran today appealed for international commercial and monetary reforms to help developing countries. He made the plea in an address to the annual conference of the International Labor Organization here.

Geneva police were taking elaborate security precautions to protect the shah as his visit, which began yesterday, sparked demonstrations protesting alleged repression by his government.

The delegations from Iraq, Syria and Yemen as well as labor delegates from France, Switzerland, Denmark and Kuwait were absent from the conference during the shah's hour-long speech at the Palais des Nations today.

The building swarmed with police and security men. Access was so strictly screened that big traffic jams built up in the adjacent square.

Armed guards accompanied the shah's car from his secluded and closely-guarded lakeside hotel to the UN building near which a bomb was found yesterday.

Last night, about 1,000 yelling demonstrators were dispersed by tear gas when they protested outside the Iranian Consulate.

Today, the shah was greeted with warm applause by delegates from 114 countries both before and after his speech in French to the ILO.

The shah said that when industrialized countries export their products, they also export inflation but they are not yet ready to pay equitable prices, corresponding to that inflation, for their imports of primary products and semi-manufactured products from developing countries.

"This situation has created unfavorable conditions for the countries of this last group, which each year suffer considerable losses," he said.

"But if the industrial countries think that in the long run this situation will favor them, they show a lack of foresight," he added.

After lunching here with top UN and ILO officials, the shah flew to Zurich.

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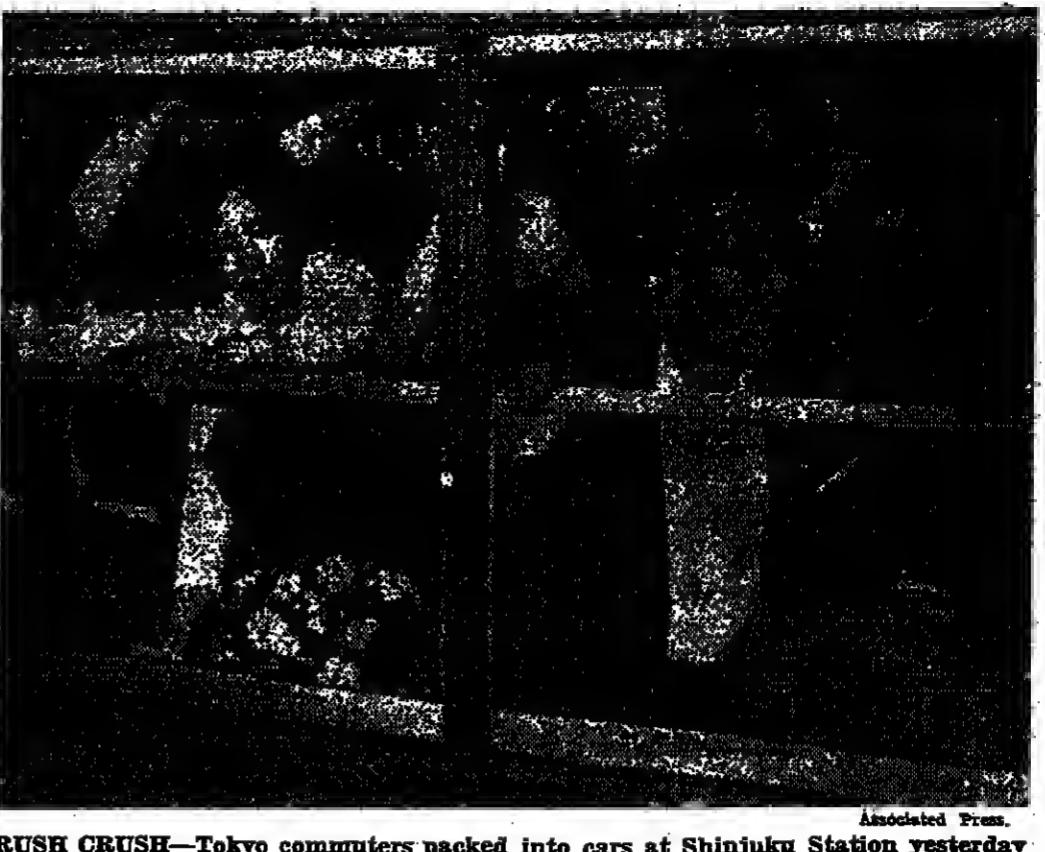
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Sen. Scott in Hospital

WASHINGTON, June 14 (Reuters).—Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott, 71, R. Pa., was reported resting comfortably today in Bethesda Naval Hospital, where he was taken after suffering from a stomach upset last night.



RUSH CRUSH—Tokyo commuters packed into cars at Shinjuku Station yesterday as railway workers continued a slow-down protest against jailing of union leaders.

## Soviet Robot Roves Seabed At 4,000 Feet

Device Called 'Crab' Is Similar to Lunokhod

MOSCOW, June 14 (NYT).—The Soviet Union reported today the successful test of a new underwater apparatus capable of exploring the seabed.

The remote-controlled robot, equipped with television cameras and mechanical arms, was put through its first paces in the study of submarine volcanoes of the Mediterranean at depths down to 4,000 feet.

The device, known as the Crab, was said to be similar in design to the Lunokhod, the Soviet vehicle that explored the moon's surface for more than 10 months last year.

The development of the Crab assumes particular significance in view of growing interest in commercial exploitation of mineral resources on the ocean bottom.

**Rock Samples**

Rock samples have been dredged up blindly in the past by oceanographic research vessels. The television-equipped Crab enables geologists to view the setting of the collected samples as well as nearby features that may be significant in determining mineral prospects.

**Pyramids**

Rock samples have been dredged up blindly in the past by oceanographic research vessels. The television-equipped Crab enables geologists to view the setting of the collected samples as well as nearby features that may be significant in determining mineral prospects.

**Cairo**

The impression left is that Egypt would not seek all-out war but would conduct a limited campaign to regain bargaining power.

The Egyptians say that they would welcome anything that would help convince the West that the cease-

fire is combined with continued Israeli occupation of Arab territory, is in fact a continuation of the war and should not be permitted.

**No Criticism of Attack**

That, Western observers say, explains the Egyptian reaction to the killing of civilians by three Japanese terrorists at Tel Aviv's airport on May 30. Even moderate Egyptians, private citizens as well as officials, were unwilling to condemn the attack.

**Terrorism helped the Algerians win independence** one said. "I hope it does not take indiscriminate terrorism to shake the Israelis and Americans out of their belief that the present state of affairs can last."

Like Premier Anwar Sadat, whose statement brought an American protest, many Egyptians saw the attack as a sign that the Israelis were neither invulnerable nor invincible. They feel that Israel, by keeping Arab territory, is living by the sword and that it should know that violence will beget violence.

While terrorism and war are mentioned here as the most potent and perhaps the only means to end the status quo, it is clear that the Egyptians are also considering less drastic and long-range options.

**Oil as a Weapon**

One is the hope that the Arab countries will arrive at a concerted policy of using their economic power—oil—as a weapon against Israeli supporters, especially the United States. Mr. Sadat, who has been traveling to many Arab countries, said in a speech recently that he was trying to bring about a meeting of Arab leaders to map economic pressures on the West.

A ranking official said that the Western powers simply could not hope to remain economic partners of the oil-rich Arab countries without accepting a degree of political partnership.

**Iraqi nationalization of the assets of the Iraq Petroleum Co.** has been praised by officials and newspapers here as a step in this direction.

The officials said that they did not know if the offer had been accepted but indicated that the government would make no attempt to prevent such a loan from being made.

It was understood, however, that American officials believe such activity is inconsistent on the part of the Libyan government, which is sensitive to any foreign interference in the internal affairs of Libya.

It also was understood that the government had discussed the matter yesterday with Libyan Ambassador Abdalla Siwani.

At that time, objections were made to the recent speech in which Libyan Premier Muammar Qaddafi claimed that Libya was supplying military aid to Irish militants and supporting black organizations in the United States and Moslem elements in the Philippines.

**Ankara Reverses Death Penalties On 3 Terrorists**

ANKARA, June 14 (Reuters).—A high military appeals court yesterday quashed the death sentences and convictions of three self-confessed left-wing terrorists charged with participating in the kidnapping and murder of the Israeli consul in Istanbul in May of last year.

The court ordered new trials for the three men and recommended life imprisonment for two women and a man, also charged with the kidnapping and murder of the consul Ephraim Elson.

The six all said to be members of the Turkish Peoples Liberation Army, had also been charged with trying to overthrow the constitution by force and with bank holdups.

## Congress Unit Clears Bill for State Dept. Funds

WASHINGTON, June 14 (UPI).—House-Senate conferees dropped a controversial mandatory grievance system for Foreign Service employees last night as they cleared a bill authorizing \$1 billion for the State Department and other foreign-policy agencies.

The authorization is identical to administration requests for all these agencies except that it provides an added \$85 million to the State Department bill for resettlement of Jewish refugees from the Soviet Union.

The bill authorizes \$645 million for the State Department, \$200 million for the U.S. Information Agency, \$22 million for the Arms Control Agency over the next two years—the other authorizations are for next year only, \$85 million for the Peace Corps, and \$425 million for international narcotics-control programs.

The grievance procedure had been inserted in the bill by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, over objections from the State Department, which said the department should be left free to work out grievance mechanisms with employee organizations instead of having a mandatory structure imposed by law.

**Any Door at All?**

"Hence," an official explained, "all doors are closed. We have to push one door open—any door at all—and that includes the door leading to war."

The Egyptian officials are certain that Mr. Sadat must convince the world that if all else fails he will go to war. Only if he has credibility on this, it is felt, does he have any leverage in the political and diplomatic arena.

Responsible leaders say frankly that the late Gamal Abdel Nasser made a mistake when he ended the war of attrition in the summer of 1970 and accepted the cease-fire that Secretary of State William P. Rogers urged on him. It was then, the leaders believe, that Egypt lost the bargaining initiative.

The most of the students, who will graduate next month, will work for the Israeli Air Force and the aircraft industry.

## Soviet Party Opens Campaign Against High Rate of Alcoholism

MOSCOW, June 14 (Reuters).—The Communist party has launched a campaign against one of Russia's most prevalent social diseases—heavy drinking.

The Central Committee issued a decree, printed in all major newspapers, outlining ways in which ministries and local party branches could combat the problem.

It called for more outdoor movie houses, new sports facilities and a vigorous media campaign to publicize the ill-effects of alcohol.

Last week, newspapers reported that at a factory in the Urals 30 percent of the workers were taken to a police sobering-up station at least once a year. The press lamented the production loss caused by drunkenness.

The decree may be the sign that other measures to curb drunkenness have failed. Over the past 10 years the price of vodka has nearly doubled and buying hours have been curtailed.

But old Russian habits die hard. To lag behind one's drinking partners is regarded as unmanly, or a slight on their hospitality.

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## Italian Train Robbery

ROME, June 14 (UPI).—Four armed bandits broke into the mail coach of a train northbound from Rome and seized 20 bags full of an as yet unknown amount of money late last night.

Then they pulled the alarm and forced the train to stop in the middle of the countryside. The four jumped off the train and escaped in two cars parked on a nearby country road, police said.

**Pollution Near Naples**

NAPLES, Italy, June 14 (UPI).—Municipal authorities today banned all swimming along seven kilometers of Neapolitan beaches because of pollution by oil and sewage. The ban applied from the Santa Lucia area to nearby Pozzuoli.

The court ordered new trials for the three men and recommended life imprisonment for two women and a man, also charged with the kidnapping and murder of the consul Ephraim Elson.

The six all said to be members of the Turkish Peoples Liberation Army, had also been charged with trying to overthrow the constitution by force and with bank holdups.

China Still Stymies Stockholm Talks

## Ecologists Vote to Bar A-Tests After Mrs. Gandhi Assails U.S.

STOCKHOLM, June 14 (UPI).—The UN Conference on the Human Environment, bogged down by great-power politics, today heard Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India launch a thinly veiled attack on U.S. policy in Indochina and then went on to approve a recommendation to ban all nuclear tests.

China, taking on the role of spokesman for the developing world, meanwhile kept up its campaign to have the conference's declaration of principles rewritten in political terms unacceptable to the West.

A working group, meeting behind closed doors to try to find a compromise on the declaration—described as the key document of the conference—has reached agreement on only seven of the least controversial principles out of 23 in the original 1,000-word draft, conference sources said.

**Swedish Compromise**

In a final bid to break the deadlock, Sweden put forward a compromise test, including some of the Chinese amendments and others proposed by India and Finland. The United States said the proposal was acceptable, but China's delegate, Pi Chi-lung, rejected it, the sources said.

The Swedes then went back to rewrite the proposal for the second time. The new compromise proposal for a preamble to the declaration did not include

China's demands that "the capitalists and imperialists"—meaning the United States and to some extent the Soviet Union—should be labeled as the causes of war and environmental destruction, the sources said.

Delegates said there were more than 60 requests for changes. China's nine formal amendments plus one extra principle the Chinese want to include were described by conference sources as more than enough to wreck the efforts to win a consensus on the document.

**African Amendments**

Amendments by Tanzanian and other black African delegations describing South Africa's policy of apartheid and other colonialism as destruction of the environment could also make a compromise impossible, the sources said.

The working group, sitting in almost continuous session for the fifth consecutive day today, must be ready before the plenary session Friday, the last day of the conference.

Mrs. Gandhi, on a state visit to Sweden, told the conference that the rich nations cannot expect to clean up the world at the expense of the poor.

Turning to Vietnam without mentioning that country or the United States by name, Mrs. Gandhi said: "The most urgent and basic question is that of peace."

**Diaabolical Weapons**

"Nothing is so pointless as modern warfare. Nothing destroys so instantly, so completely as the diaabolical weapons which not only kill but maim and deform the living and the yet to be born, which poison the land, leaving long trails of ugliness, barrenness and hopeless desolation."

"What ecological project can survive a war?" The prime minister of Sweden, Mr. Olof Palme, has already drawn the attention of the conference to this in powerful and feeling words."

**U.S. Opposition**

China and some other delegations have taken up the theme again in spite of U.S. opposition to discussing Vietnam at the conference.

Mrs. Gandhi, speaking in the plenary debate, said India and other developing nations must be helped to a higher standard of living before they can be asked to help the rich nations clean up the world.

"On the one hand they [the developed nations] look askance at our poverty, on the other they warn us against their own methods," she said.

"Are not poverty and need the greatest polluters? The environment cannot be improved in conditions of poverty. Nor can poverty be evicted without the use of science and technology."

In other action today, the conference voted, 56 to 3, with 29 abstentions, to recommend that all tests of nuclear weapons, "particularly those in the atmosphere," be banned.

China, France and Gabon voted against, while the United States and Britain were among those abstaining.

The resolution, introduced by New Zealand and Peru and co-sponsored by Japan and five other Pacific nations, was mainly aimed at France's plans to test a nuclear device in the South Pacific later this month.

However, France had said already, when the recommendation was passed in committee, that it would not be bound by the vote.

**China's Position**

China reiterated that it is in favor of total nuclear disarmament but reserved its right to continue testing and the development of its own nuclear weapons as a means of self-defense.

The United States explained its abstention by saying the language of the resolution—calling for a ban on all tests—was not satisfactory.

Australia, which abstained in committee, today voted in favor of "Peoples Forum," a hippie alternative to the UN gathering, this afternoon staged a demonstration outside the New Parliament Building, for environmental protection.

To the beat of Indian drums, scores of semi-nude teen-agers danced in the downtown square while policemen and Stockholm citizens looked on.



**DAY'S WORK**—A Madison, Wis., animal control officer airing two parkers he picked up at West High School, apparently turned loose there in an end-of-the-year prank by students.

## 11 Youth Groups Say Politics Hurts Stockholm Talks

STOCKHOLM, June 14 (Reuters).—Eleven youth organizations represented at the UN Conference on the Human Environment here asserted yesterday that the conference had degenerated into "conventional politics of the most unproductive kind."

The credibility gap between most of the politicians attending the conference and the people they claim to represent was widening rapidly, the youth groups said in a joint statement.

"Environmental conservation is not the exclusive prerogative of governments; it is the concern of all people," the statement said.

The youth groups also expressed concern that concentration on "one-sided and economic interests" threatened to result in the failure of the two-week meeting.

The statement was prepared by groups ranging from the Boy Scouts to the International Youth Federation for Environmental Studies and Conservation. But a spokesman for the Scouts said the fact that the name of the Boy Scouts' World Bureau appeared on the sponsoring list did not mean that they agreed with every part of the

statement.

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OOPS—A family outing took a 12-hour breather when a falling tide left a 34-foot cruiser caught on pilings of an old burned bridge in the Charles River at Boston. The five on board sailed off at high tide.

## Obituaries

### Ex-Rep. Philip J. Philbin, 73; No. 2 in Armed Services Panel

BOSTON, Mass., June 14 (AP).—Philip J. Philbin, 73, who served in the House of Representatives from 1942 until defeated in 1970 by the Rev. Robert F. Drinan, died yesterday.

Mr. Philbin, a Democrat, rose to the No. 2 position on the House Armed Services Committee and was defeated only months before the death of that committee's chairman, Rep. L. Mendel Rivers, D., S.C. Mr. Philbin would have succeeded to the chair had he not been defeated by Father Drinan in the primary election.

Mr. Philbin was first elected to Congress, after a recount, by a 700-vote margin. He served 14 terms.

Father Drinan took a firm anti-war stand in the primary, and observers attributed Mr. Philbin's defeat to the war issue.

Kenneth Kurihara  
BINGHAMTON, N.Y., June 14 (AP).—Kenneth Kurihara, 62, Japanese-born economist who was an internationally known specialist in economic growth, died yesterday. Mr. Kurihara wrote 10 books on economics and was a professor at the New York State University at Binghamton.

Herman Mergenthaler  
HARRISON, N.Y., June 14 (AP).—Herman C. Mergenthaler, 85, son of the inventor of the Linotype, died Monday. His father, the late Ottmar Mergenthaler, revolutionized printing with his invention of the machine which sets type a line at a time.

Dr. Ulrich W. Pryce  
LAKE CHARLES, La., June 14 (AP).—Dr. Ulrich W. Pryce, 78, the first black to be admitted to the registry of the Louisiana State Pharmaceutical Association and a past president of the National Pharmaceutical Association, died yesterday.

Rear Adm. Sherbrooke  
NOTTINGHAM, England, June 14 (UPI).—Rear Adm. Robert St. Vincent Sherbrooke, 71, one of Britain's naval heroes of World War II, died today at his home in Oxtor, Nottinghamshire.

He was awarded the Victoria Cross in 1942 for beating off a

Duchess Is Windsor's Sole Beneficiary

PARIS, June 14 (AP).—The Duchess of Windsor is her husband's sole beneficiary, attorney Suzanne Blum, the executor of his will, reported today.

The duke's estate, she said, consists principally of his property at Gif-sur-Yvette, called Le Moulin. The couple's land in Marbella, Spain, and their ranches in Canada have been sold.

Their house near the Bois de Boulogne is the property of the City of Paris and continues to be rented by the duchess, the lawyer said. She gave no estimate of stocks or bank accounts.

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E. G. G. Hough, J. Meissner,  
J. Hough, J. Meissner,  
J. Hough, J. Meissner,

## Communications Satellite Orbiting; Flawless in Test

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., June 14 (UPI).—A new Intelsat-4 communications satellite that will serve Africa, Asia, Australia and Europe checked out flawlessly today in its preliminary orbit. It was sent into orbit yesterday.

The satellite, which completes a global network of advanced space switchboards, will be put into a stationary orbit tonight.

Once locked in station above the Indian Ocean, the satellite will increase by five times the communications capacity among 17 nations.

The critical switch from an egg-shaped orbit ranging from 338 to 22,197 miles high into a circular orbit 22,300 miles high was set for 9 p.m. EDT tonight (0100 GMT tomorrow), when the satellite will be above Indonesia.

The satellite is able to relay about 6,000 telephone calls simultaneously. It represents a \$29.5-million investment by Comsat Corp. of the United States and 22 partner nations.

European Parliament Adds 69% to Budget

GERMANY, June 14 (AP).—German naval raid on a British convoy carrying arms to Russia, an action in which he lost an eve.

Lt. Gen. Hsu Ju-hih  
TAIPEI, June 14 (Reuters).—President Chiang Kai-shek's military adviser, Lt. Gen. Hsu Ju-hih, 56, has died in a Taiwan hospital, the Central News Agency reported today.

The main reason for the increase is the enlargement of the Common Market next January to 10 nations. Some 41 percent of the increase involves the expense of a larger staff and increasing the amount of office space.

## Greece Seeks Population Growth; Offers Bonus for 3d Child Onward

ATHENS, June 14 (AP).—The Greek government is encouraging couples to have three or more children. A monthly bonus of 500 drachmas, or \$17, will go to parents for each child from the third onward.

Many nations try to discourage a growth in population, but some authorities say this country will have practically all old people by 2000 unless something is done now. Population is growing at about half the average for the rest of the world.

The deputy economy minister, Sotiris Agapitos, says that "Greece's social evolution is proceeding at a faster pace than its economic progress."

Cities have been absorbing more and more rural population. The average blue-collar or white-collar worker can afford only a two-room or three-room flat—just large enough for one or two children.

Although illegal, abortions are relatively inexpensive and easy to obtain.

Emigration is another factor keeping the population down to 8.6 million. In the decade 1960-69, the manpower drain reached well over 1.7 million. Most head for West Germany, the United States and Australia. The majority of migrants are in the 20-30 age group.

## Angela Davis on East German TV

BERLIN, June 14 (AP).—Black militant Angela Davis told East Germans today that the international support she received was responsible for her acquittal on murder-kidnap-conspiracy charges.

In an interview carried by East German radio and television, Miss Davis thanked East Germans for the thousands of letters she received from them while in jail awaiting trial in San Jose, Calif.

"There is no doubt that the tremendous and organized movement for my freedom finally forced the well-known result," she said.

Her acquittal by an all-white jury on June 5 was not proof of the fairness of justice in the

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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6 — Thursday, June 15, 1972

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## SALT's 'Secrets'

The so-called "secret" clauses of the initial Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation (SALT-1) agreements, as submitted to Congress by President Nixon, strengthen the case for speedy ratification.

The concerns about the missile pacts raised by Sen. Jackson and other critics are not substantiated by the "line-print" texts now available. On the contrary, most of these ancillary agreements, understandings and unilateral statements add safeguards to the formal antiballistic missile treaty and to the five-year agreement freezing strategic offensive missiles.

The chief safeguard lies in clauses providing, first, that either side can denounce the pacts on six months' notice if extraordinary arms developments jeopardize its supreme interests; and, second, that neither side will attempt to conceal its strategic missiles or interfere with verification measures such as satellite reconnaissance. The United States also has reserved the right to abrogate the ABM treaty if a permanent agreement limiting offensive missiles is delayed and Soviet deployment of MIRV multiple warheads reaches menacing levels.

\* \* \*

There is no evidence in the texts of restrictions on research and development of laser and other futuristic ABM systems—something hard to monitor—as had been suggested by Sen. Jackson. But there is a clear prohibition on deployment of such systems—something that can be verified by national means—without discussion and agreement.

Other ancillary agreements provide added safeguards against evasion of the ABM treaty by limiting or prohibiting certain large radars, the testing of air defense missiles for an ABM role and the defense of ambiguous installations.

An effective sublimit on heavy ICBMs is achieved. For modernization purposes or

hardening, both sides can enlarge small and big sites by 15 percent—but no more. That will give the Soviet Union the option of modernizing its heavy ICBM force by substituting its new heavy missile for the SS-9 if that is required for MIRV warheads. But such a move would not alter the strategic balance, which has been based on American expectations that the SS-9 itself would ultimately get MIRV multiple warheads.

The Soviet Union insisted on withholding discussion of land-mobile ICBMs—the numbers of which are difficult to verify by satellite reconnaissance—until SALT-2 negotiations on a comprehensive offensive missile treaty. But the United States has made it clear that deployment of land-mobiles would be cause for terminating the pacts.

\* \* \*

ABM area defense for a large part of either country is barred by the provision that the two ABM installations each nation can build must be at least 800 miles apart. Finally, there is an agreement to disagree about Soviet attempts to cover under the pacts American Polaris bases abroad and the missile submarines of America's NATO allies. Moscow has stated that it will raise the basic question again in the next phase of the negotiations. It also reserves the right to build more submarines if the combined American and NATO force of Polaris-Poseidon submarines exceeds 50. But, in deference to the rights of the allies, the United States has expressed its disagreement with both reservations.

The sum of all this is that the ancillary agreements, understandings and unilateral statements provide no loopholes but added safeguards. Early congressional approval, without awaiting votes on this year's controversial defense appropriations, is in the national and world interest.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The Case of

### Gen. Lavelle

To their considerable credit, American military men have been generally obedient to orders of civilian authority in the Vietnam war, though many have chafed under the frustration and casualties of a "limited" war fought with limited means for limited ends and have felt they could win or at least reduce American losses if permitted to unleash their full power. Whether this was ever so is debatable but it is plain enough that the Pentagon's loyalty to civilian authority has by and large prevailed over its frustration—a frustration no doubt compounded by the fact that successive administrations have failed to explain adequately to them or the American public why they were waging a "limited" war or what, indeed "limited" means. So it is that, partly as a result of carrying out difficult, controversial and seemingly inexplicable civilian orders, the military has too often been made a scapegoat for the nation's misfortunes in Vietnam.

This is one reason why the case of Gen. John Lavelle, former Air Force commander in Vietnam, is so disturbing. By his own admission he stretched and sometimes ignored orders and conducted raids against unauthorized military targets in North Vietnam. He did it, he told Congress unapologetically on Monday, to serve the safety of his crews and to blunt North Vietnamese buildups which he was unable to get higher permission to strike. That is to say, an experienced decorated four-star general—not only made up his own orders but ignored the crucial requirement of a limited war to let the civilian leadership calibrate the military pressure just as it calibrates the diplomatic pressure. He took matters into his own

hands. He did this, moreover, at a moment in early 1972 when the administration was trying to engage Hanoi in secret negotiations to end the war—negotiations in which each side's estimate of the other's good faith was bound to be of the essence.

Scarcely less disturbing is the distinct impression left on Monday that Gen. Lavelle had at least implicit sanction from some of his military superiors. Official Air Force procedures were not sufficient to forestall the general's promiscuous bombings, let alone to stop them once they were discovered—and they could not have been easily concealed. Unofficial procedures did: a sergeant wrote Sen. Hughes, who told Sen. Symington, who queried Air Force Chief of Staff Ryan, who only then investigated and relieved Gen. Lavelle. The general subsequently retired with loss of a star.

President Nixon is described as highly disturbed by the disclosures and the apparent breakdown in the chain of command—and understandably. For quite naturally, the episode raises the question of whether officers have similarly conspired in other instances and whether the locks on civilian control of the military are suitably tamper-proof. As commander in chief, Mr. Nixon is duty bound to get satisfactory answers, as delicate to the military's equilibrium and to his own political situation as further pursuit of the matter may be. Unfortunately, the House Armed Services Committee hearings were so limply conducted as to make further inquiry essential. Surely, responsible Air Force officers would want to dispel genuine and justifiable anxieties and suspicions which are bound to be raised in the public by the Lavelle affair.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### International Opinion

#### French Nuclear Test

The frustrating thing with the federal Australian government is that it will not say why it chooses to ignore this nuclear threat. It hints that it accepts the French assurance that no damage will come of the tests. The French assurances mean nothing. They are made from 13,000 miles away with a tone of 19th-century imperial arrogance. France does not care what happens to the people of the Pacific. It wishes only to impress Europe with the fact that it is a nuclear power. It is so blinded with its own seeking of glory that it cannot see that this does not matter any more.

—From the Australian Daily (Sydney).

\* \* \*

The Pacific nuclear tests France plans to undertake will cause more political damage than the supposed advantages of a promo-

tion to the rank of a thermonuclear power. France already has the means to wipe out several dozen cities. The threat of some millions more supplementary deaths—what will that add to what remains of her power?

—From Le Monde (Paris).

#### Massacre Reports From Burundi

Burundi is in the middle of Africa and is a country known to few. Reporters are not allowed in to find out what is going on. The word "genocide" has been freely bandied about, and attached to both sides as aggressors and victims. Apparently there has been destruction on a quite appalling scale. The Burundian government, which is represented at the United Nations, seems content to display its competence in the technique of suppression and the manufacture of implausible excuses.

—From the Times (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 15, 1897

July 15, 1892

LONDON—A great Masonic event yesterday was the special meeting of Free-Masons at Albert Hall in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of the Queen, over which the Prince of Wales presided. The great hall was packed from floor to ceiling, there being over 7,000 Masons present, representing lodges in all parts of the country. The proceedings were of a most enthusiastic character.

NEW YORK—Harry Wills, the Negro contender for the world's boxing honors, formally challenged Jack Dempsey today, sending a type-written challenge with a check for \$2,500 to the New York State Boxing Commission. This poses a problem for all concerned, for Dempsey will lose his title if he does not accept the challenge, and yet the Commission bars fights between whites and blacks in N.Y.



'OK, Fellows—Just One More Shot of Connally, Agnew and Me'

## Genocide in Burundi (Cont'd.)

By Jonathan C. Randal

*The following dispatch, based on reporting inside Burundi, was filed from Kinshasa, capital of neighboring Zaire (formerly the Belgian Congo). This is the second of two articles.*

**BUJUMBURA,** Burundi.—The extent of the devastation wrought by the Hutu rebels was brought home by a helicopter flight low over the rich Lake Tanganyika plain and through the green hills where most Burundians live.

Starting at Bugarama Lake, 25 miles south of the capital, and extending to Nyanza Lake near the Tanzanian border to the south, there is an almost uninterrupted record of violence: burned-out cars, huts and buildings in the town of Bumongo; some 30 mutilated bodies, bloated and bleached, in the reeds near the lake shore. They are jealously guarded by crocodiles and a hippopotamus family.

But more telling still was the almost total lack of people seen from the helicopter in this, one of Africa's most densely populated countries.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

than 1,700 Tutsis—and far fewer loyal Hutus—were killed in the south in the initial rebel onslaught and that no more than 4,000 lost their lives in the entire country.

In the repression, Hutu casualties in the south alone were said to range from 20,000 to 40,000 dead.

Between 3,000 and 4,000 Hutus have been killed so far in the repression in Bujumbura, an equal number in Kigoma and some 15,000 to 20,000 in all the rest of the country, except the north where little information has been available.

Other reliable sources put Hutu casualties as high as 10,000 in Bujumbura alone.

In the capital, authorities no longer drive trucks with Hutu cadavers through the center of town in broad daylight. But every night trucks carrying the dead are seen either along the lakeside road or along Patrice Lumumba Avenue on their way to a giant bulldozed burial ground near the airport.

With relatively few exceptions, only adolescent male or adult Hutu men have reportedly been killed in the repression. However, Hutu women with skills in teaching or nursing have been either purged or killed.

For example, five Hutu women teachers were bayoneted to death by the army at the Burundi mission.

As one source put it, "the army and gendarmerie haven't wasted many bullets."

In the early weeks of the repression, personal vengeance played a role in the arbitrary denunciation, arrest and death of many Hutus, although the army has shot several soldiers and volunteers who were guilty of such excessive zeal.

**Arbitrary Arrests**

Now, at least in theory, three citizens must denounce a suspect before he is arrested. But this procedure is not always honored.

The other morning in the center of Bujumbura, a foreign journalist watched three gendarmes jump out of a jeep and bundle three well-dressed men off to an undisclosed destination.

In the south, army atrocities have been reported at least at one mission which was being used as a feeding and pacification center for Hutus lured out of the forests by government promises that calm had been restored. A helicopter mounted with machine guns flew over the assembled Hutus at the Muhumba mission in the south and opened fire, killing about 100 of them.

The United Nations has formally protested against the use of requisitioned UNICEF cars in Bujumbura by the police and against the unauthorized use of a UN fishery research vessel which has been armed and used to attack suspected rebel strongholds along the lake shore.

The effects of the repression at Bujumbura University are such that 170 of the 360 Burundian students failed to apply for scholarships for the next school year. Since few Burundians are rich enough to attend without a scholarship, the conclusion is that 170 Hutu students have been killed, arrested or forced to hide.

Much of the killing at the university and in secondary schools has been carried out by the students themselves. Policemen arrived in some schools with lists, summoned the Hutus outside, and pushed them into trucks where they were bayoneted to death.

At the capital's technical secondary school, a professor recounted that on the night of May 19, the Hutu students suddenly put out the lights and tried to escape. Their Tutsi colleagues killed half of them, but strangely enough some of the 100 or so Hutu students are still in school.

Evasive about the exact death toll, President Micombero nonetheless estimated that between 50,000 and 100,000 Burundians had lost their lives. But he insisted that more Burundians were killed in the initial attack than in the subsequent repression.

Since in the past he has said 50,000 Tutsis alone had died in the first rebel push, his estimation was interpreted as the first official admission that large numbers of Hutus were victims of the repression.

Reliable reports from missionaries, the surest sources of information in this country, conservatively estimate that no more

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## Over Nixon Summit

### Moscow-Hanoi Schism

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

**WASHINGTON**—Evidence of a deeply significant schism between Hanoi and Moscow has now become inescapable in Hanoi's vituperative outbursts against the Kremlin for conspiring with President Nixon.

"This number one cruel, diabolical thing of the world," in the words of a senior North Vietnamese commentator writing in the June 3 issue of the party newspaper, Nhan Dan.

Although Hanoi's fury against the Soviet Union is partially cloaked in invective and subtlety, there is no mistaking its meaning: By inviting Mr. Nixon to Moscow, particularly after Soviet shipments of war supplies were blocked by the mining of North Vietnam's harbors, the Kremlin is playing the U.S. game of splitting the world Communist movement.

On May 21, the day before Mr. Nixon arrived in Moscow, the North Vietnamese newspaper charged that "whatever he sets foot, he carries out counter-revolutionary acts." By permitting the President to "set foot" in Moscow, in short, the Kremlin was an accessory before the fact in one of the most heinous crimes of Communism—counter-revolutionary activity.

**Doctrinal Sermon**

Developing the charge of counter-revolution, the May 21 polemic accused the Soviet Union of putting its own "national interests" over those of the world revolution.

"Communists always consider the revolution of each nation an inseparable part of the world revolution. They never set national interests against the interests of the world revolution nor place private national interests above the common interests of the world revolution, much less serve their own national selfishness."

The only way to deal with Mr. Nixon's latest offensive in Vietnam is by "a relentless attack on the U.S. imperialists."

But what did the Soviet Union do? Hanoi hurl's the accusation in polemical terms:

"By ignoring and tolerating the U.S. imperialists' crimes, one cannot repel their aggression. By showing weakness, one cannot punish their aggressiveness."



# New York Stock Exchange Trading

-1972- Stocks and High. Low. Div. In \$	Net 100s. First. High Low Last. Chg/e								-1972- Stocks and High. Low. Div. In \$	Net 100s. First. High Low Last. Chg/e								-1972- Stocks and High. Low. Div. In \$	Net 100s. First. High Low Last. Chg/e							
	100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Chg/e		100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Chg/e		100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Chg/e						
75%	64% Abbot Lab. 1.18	150	74%	75%	74%	75 + 1/2		13%	75%	76%	75%	76 + 1/2		28	21%	22%	21%	22	21/2 + 1/2							
57%	41% ACFC Ind. 2.40	39	42%	43%	42%	43 + 1/2		34%	41%	42%	41%	42 + 1/2		31	25%	25%	24	25	25 + 1/2							
16%	13% AcmeClv. 20	13	14%	14%	14%	14 + 1/2		30	35%	35%	35%	35 + 1/2		12	13%	13%	12%	13	12 + 1/2							
47%	35% Acme Min. 20	41	12%	13%	12%	12 + 1/2 + 1/2		41	12%	13%	12%	12 + 1/2 + 1/2		25	14%	14%	13%	14	13 + 1/2							
14%	12% Adams E. 1.07	12	9	9	8	8 + 1/2		12	9	9	8	8 + 1/2		14	14%	14%	13%	14	13 + 1/2							
44%	33% Ad Mktg. 20	147	42	42%	41%	41 + 1/2		147	42	42%	41%	41 + 1/2		4	4%	4%	4%	4	4 + 1/2							
27%	17% Admiral 1.07	17	19%	20	19%	19 + 1/2 + 1/2		17	19%	20	19%	19 + 1/2 + 1/2		9%	7	Cal Phan	72	71%	71%	71	71 + 1/2					
17%	7% Aguirre Co	4	15%	15%	15%	15 + 1/2		305	12%	12%	11%	11 + 1/2 - 1/2		13%	6%	6%	6%	6	6 + 1/2							
22%	12% Alimed Inc.	4	15%	15%	15%	15 + 1/2		28	68%	69%	68%	68 + 1/2		45%	21	Camp Camp. 1.18	213	21%	21%	21	21 + 1/2					
72%	33% Al Prod. 2.05	28	68%	69%	68%	68 + 1/2		34	21	21%	21	21 + 1/2 + 1/2		9%	6%	6%	6%	6	6 + 1/2							
23%	18% Alpro 3.00	78	45%	46%	45%	45 + 1/2		19	16	16	15%	15 + 1/2 - 1/2		31%	5%	5%	5%	5	5 + 1/2							
55%	25% Al Industries	34	21	21%	21	21 + 1/2 + 1/2		17730	105%	105%	105	105 + 1/2		9%	6%	6%	6%	6	6 + 1/2							
107%	15% Al Gas 2.10	19	16	16	15%	15 + 1/2 - 1/2		1677	43%	43%	42%	42 + 1/2 + 1/2		17%	14%	14%	13%	14	13 + 1/2							
54%	16% Alaska Inter. 1.05	179	7%	25%	25%	25 + 1/2		305	12%	12%	11%	11 + 1/2 - 1/2		13%	7%	7%	7%	7	7 + 1/2							
27%	21% Alberta 2.36	35	12%	12%	12%	12 + 1/2		174	AlcanCo. 2.00	20%	20%	20 + 1/2 - 1/2		13%	7%	7%	7%	7	7 + 1/2							
15%	17% AlcanCo. 2.00	12	20%	20%	20%	20 + 1/2 - 1/2		119	AlcaSud 3.4	11%	11%	11 + 1/2 - 1/2		13%	7%	7%	7%	7	7 + 1/2							
18%	11% AlcaSud 3.4	79	11%	11%	11%	11 + 1/2 - 1/2		19	Alca. Lab. 2.05	19%	19%	19 + 1/2 - 1/2		13%	7%	7%	7%	7	7 + 1/2							
22%	12% Alcalex 3.00	59	13%	13%	13%	13 + 1/2 - 1/2		11	Alcalex 3.00	11%	11%	11 + 1/2 - 1/2		13%	7%	7%	7%	7	7 + 1/2							
12%	11% Alcalite 3.45	39	11%	11%	11%	11 + 1/2 - 1/2		40	Alleg. Cr. 2.00	11%	11%	11 + 1/2 - 1/2		13%	7%	7%	7%	7	7 + 1/2							
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40%	38% AllegLud pf 3	5	40%	40%	40%	40 + 1/2		20	AllegPw. 1.40	20%	20%	20 + 1/2		13%	7%	7%	7%	7	7 + 1/2							
23%	20% AllegPw. 1.40	62	25%	25%	24%	24 + 1/2		77	AllegSdr. 1.40	33%	33%	32 + 1/2 - 1/2		13%	7%	7%	7%	7	7 + 1/2							
30%	16% AllegSdr. 1.40	78	30%	30%	29%	29 + 1/2		20	AllegSdr. 1.40	20%	20%	20 + 1/2		13%	7%	7%	7%	7	7 + 1/2							
45%	28% Alleg. Cr. 2.05	62	41%	41%	41%	41 + 1/2		20	Alleg. Cr. 2.05	20%	20%	20 + 1/2		13%	7%	7%	7%	7	7 + 1/2							
22%	18% AllegMts. 7.5	26	19%	19%	19%	19 + 1/2		17	AllegMts. 7.5	17%	17%	17 + 1/2		13%	7%	7%	7%	7	7 + 1/2							
36%	18% AllegMts. 7.5	2	44%	45%	44%	45 + 1/2		17	AllegMts. 7.5	17%	17%	17 + 1/2		13%	7%	7%	7%	7	7 + 1/2							
37%	30% AllegMts. 7.5	27	33%	33%	32%	32 + 1/2 - 1/2		17	AllegMts. 7.5	17%	17%	17 + 1/2		13%	7%	7%	7%	7	7 + 1/2							
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56%	30% AlitAirp. 1.45	38	51%	52%	51%	52 + 1/2		15	AlitAirp. 1.45	15%	15%	15 + 1/2		13%	7%	7%	7%	7	7 + 1/2							
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38%	24% AlitAirp. 1.45	120	30%	30%	29%	29 + 1/2		15	AlitAirp. 1.45	15%	15%	15 + 1/2		13%	7%	7%	7%	7	7 + 1/2							
30%	12% AlitAirp. 1.45	120	30%	30%	29%	29 + 1/2		15	AlitAirp. 1.45	15%	15%	15 + 1/2		13%	7%	7%	7%	7	7 + 1/2							
31%	11% AlitAirp. 1.45	120	30%	30%	29%	29 + 1/2		15	AlitAirp. 1.45	15%	15%	15 + 1/2		13%	7%	7%	7%	7	7 + 1/2							
45%	34% AlitAirp. 1.45	120	30%	30%	29%	29 + 1/2		15	AlitAirp. 1.45	15%	15%	15 + 1/2		13%	7%	7%	7%	7	7 + 1/2							
46%	34% AlitAirp. 1.45	120	30%	30%	29%	29 + 1/2		15	AlitAirp. 1.45	15%	15%	15 + 1/2		13%	7%	7%	7%	7	7 + 1/2							
47%	34% AlitAirp. 1.45	120	30%	30%	29%	29 + 1/2		15	AlitAirp. 1.45	15%	15%	15 + 1/2		13%	7%	7%	7%	7	7 + 1/2							
48%	34% AlitAirp. 1.45	120	30%	30%	29%	29 + 1/2		15	AlitAirp. 1.45	15%	15%	15 + 1/2		13%	7%	7%	7%	7	7 + 1/2							
49%	34% AlitAirp. 1.45	120	30%	30%	29%	29 + 1/2		15	AlitAirp. 1.45	15%	15%	15 + 1/2		13%	7%	7%	7%	7	7 + 1/2							
50%	34% AlitAirp. 1.45	120	30%	30%	29%	29 + 1/2		15	AlitAirp. 1.45	15%	15%	15 + 1/2		13%	7%	7%	7%	7	7 + 1/2							
51%	34% AlitAirp. 1.45	120	30%	30%	29%	29 + 1/2		15	AlitAirp. 1.45	15%	15%	15 + 1/2		13%	7%	7%	7%	7	7 + 1/2							
52%	34% AlitAirp. 1.45	120	30%	30%	29%	29 + 1/2		15	AlitAirp. 1.45	15%	15%	15 + 1/2		13%	7%	7%	7%	7	7 + 1/2							
53%	34% AlitAirp. 1.45	120	30%	30%	29%	29 + 1/2		15	AlitAirp. 1.45	15%	15%	15 + 1/2		13%	7%	7%	7%	7	7 + 1/2							
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1972 Stocks and Div. In \$																1973 Stocks and Div. In \$																	
High Low Div. In \$				First High Low Last City				High Low Div. In \$				First High Low Last City				High Low Div. In \$				First High Low Last City				High Low Div. In \$				First High Low Last City					
464 394 GuarHld 8.72	857 42 42	42 494 414-1						394 396 Litton Dtc pf	25	1946 1976	1976 1976 1976					184 134 Ogden Cp.	.48	67 14	14 14														
577 421 GIB-TH/4 7.64	52 5034	5034 5034 5034	5034 + 1/2					395 256 Litton pf S-2	18	2346 2346	2346 2346 2346	2346+ 1/2					34 296 Olden pf 1.54	1	29 29	29 29													
1214 10114 GIBWATC 2.00	2 1044	1044 1044 1044	1044 + 1/2					396 10 Lockheed Air	15	1116 1116	1116 1116 1116	1116+ 1/2					254 296 OldoEdo 1.54	1	21 21	21 21													
57 234 GIB-OTL 1.50	1051 2676	2676 2676 2676	2676 + 1/2					397 104 Lowvise 1.04	256	5494 5494	5494 5494 5494	5494+ 1/2					67 402 Old Ed pf 4.40	1	210 210	210 210	210												
734 734 GIB-RESC 1.50	20 656	656 656 656	656 + 1/2					398 53 Lockheed-M 2.22	54	25 25	25 25 25	25 25 25	25 25+ 1/2					574 574 OldPaw pf 7.43	2	210 210	210 210	210											
1042 734 GIB-RES 1.50	20 596	596 596 596	596 + 1/2					399 42 Lockheed-M 2.20	40	24 24	24 24 24	24 24 24	24 24+ 1/2					1044 1044 OldPaw pf 7.43	2	210 210	210 210	210											
1042 734 GIB-RES 1.50	20 596	596 596 596	596 + 1/2					400 29 Lockheed 1.26	18	1246 1246	1246 1246 1246	1246+ 1/2					275 275 OldPaw pf 7.43	2	210 210	210 210	210												
2246 1765 GIBSUTI 1.84	101 18	18 18 18	18 18 18					401 29 Lockheed 1.26	35	2046 2046	2046 2046 2046	2046+ 1/2					131 131 OldSBE 1.20	2	210 210	210 210	210												
6412 205 GIBSUU 1.40	2000 61	61 61	61 61 61					402 29 Lockheed 1.26	40	274 274	274 274 274	274 274 274	274 274+ 1/2					141 141 OldSBE 1.20	2	210 210	210 210	210											
1578 574 GIBTEN 1.50	514 356	356 356 356	356 + 1/2					403 29 Lockheed 1.26	49	274 274	274 274 274	274 274 274	274 274+ 1/2					142 142 OldSBE 1.20	2	210 210	210 210	210											
8112 574 GIBTEN 1.50	162 14	14 14 14	14 14 14					404 29 Lockheed 1.26	58	274 274	274 274 274	274 274 274	274 274+ 1/2					143 143 OldSBE 1.20	2	210 210	210 210	210											
8112 574 GIBTEN 1.50	162 14	14 14 14	14 14 14					405 29 Lockheed 1.26	67	274 274	274 274 274	274 274 274	274 274+ 1/2					144 144 OldSBE 1.20	2	210 210	210 210	210											
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<b>H</b>																<b>M</b>																	
3752 25 HackWat 2.00	5 357	357 357 357	357 + 1/2					396 50 MacAnF 1.80	7	1016 1016	1016 1016 1016	1016+ 1/2					334 274 PacCoEl 1.72	2	210 210	210 210	210												
5912 374 HackPr 1.60	6 546	546 546 546	546 + 1/2					397 51 MacDonald	193	716 716	716 716 716	716+ 1/2					344 294 PacificEl 1.60	4	420 420	420 420	420												
10234 574 HallBart 1.85	26 949	949 949 949	949 + 1/2					398 52 Macdonald	12	1516 1516	1516 1516 1516	1516+ 1/2					354 294 PacificEl 1.60	4	420 420	420 420	420												
2846 17  HamPap 59	45 17	17 17 17	17 17 17					399 53 Macdonald	22	3216 3216	3216 3216 3216	3216+ 1/2					364 294 PacificEl 1.60	4	420 420	420 420	420												
1114 54 HamPap 59	54 18	18 18 18	18 18 18					400 54 Macdonald	193	1346 1346	1346 1346 1346	1346+ 1/2					374 294 PacificEl 1.60	4	420 420	420 420	420												
474 274 HandHar 2.00	17 205	205 205 205	205 + 1/2					401 55 Macdonald	20	2616 2616	2616 2616 2616	2616+ 1/2					384 294 PacificEl 1.60	4	420 420	420 420	420												
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## BUSINESS

## Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1972

## INTERNATIONAL FINANCE

Page 9

**Dollar Reflow to U.S. Seen Calming Markets**

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

U.S., June 14 (NYT).—Washington, D.C.—Financial experts established that money has been flowing back to the United States in last three months and this has been the fundamental reason for relative calm in the price of gold.

Officials from major industrial countries determined that even while the U.S. accounts saw other items underlying balance-of-payments position were in continued deficit, the deficit was at least met by the return of short-term capital movements.

Officials were meeting in a known as Working Party (WP-3) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, a body that is to play a major behind-the-scenes role in the coming negotiations over shaping a new monetary and economic system.

Chairman of the unit, Oskar Schindler, deputy governor of the Bundesbank, went so far as today that WP-3 "will write new rules of the game for surplus and deficit."

Statement was the first in that the OECD body is to play a significant role in reform debate. The basic will be the larger and representative Group of 20, of members of the exchange of the International Monetary Fund.

Critics by WP-3 also said that the U.S. balance-of-payments recovery, after valuation of last Dec. 18, is longer to achieve than to 18 months initially.

The reason, as Mr. Schindler explained, is that Japan is moving quickly enough to economic activity while expansion is proceeding very strong pace. Expansions induce a higher rate of inflation.

A message from the other side to the Japanese was, pull, grow faster, and move on imports.

WP-3 specialists now no for any decline in the current account (trade services) surplus from last year.

The danger signal was pointing the discussion of future rate movements. Some of western money has flowed upward because U.S. interest rates have been rising European and Japanese

Rates have been falling. Mr. Schindler said that because business is now going up in the downward movement of countries—Britain, Ger-

**One Dollar**

LONDON, U.K.—The last or close interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges June 14, 1972

	Today	Previous
sterling per \$1.00	2.6755	2.6755
Euro. fr. (A)	43.85-87	43.85-86
Euro. fr. (B)	43.84-86	43.85-86
Deutsche mark	2.165	2.165
Danish krone	4.9120-20	4.9120-20
French franc	26.82-87	26.80-88
Fr. fr. (A)	4.835-84	4.8413-8438
Fr. fr. (B)	5.0005-0006	5.0046-13
Israeli pound	1.1960-70	1.1954-44
Lira	4.20	4.20
Swiss franc	578.00-590	578.20-40
Peseta	64.885-89	64.605-514
Schilling	22.65-66	22.63-66
Sw. krona	4.7860-90	4.7865-90
Swiss franc	3.6175-85	3.6265-82
Yen	80.99	80.10

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**FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES****South Africa-Austria Steel Venture**

South Africa's state-owned Iron & Steel Industrial Corp. (ISCOR) is to establish a steel works in South Africa in partnership with Vereinigte Österreichische Eisen und Stahlwerke (VOEST), the Austrian state iron and steel producer, at a cost of more than \$400 million. ISCOR will hold 51 percent of the joint venture and VOEST the balance. The plant will have an initial capacity of 1.5 million tons of semi-processed steel a year, which will be exported. Observers point out that for the past three years ISCOR has been negotiating with Japanese mills to supply iron ore but talks are still bogged down on the question of port and export activity.

**Showa Denko Seeks Delay in Project**

Showa Denko, a Japanese chemical and aluminum maker, wants to delay development of the Kimberley bauxite and alumina project in Australia for two years. Officials say that if a delay is not agreed upon, Showa Denko will have to retool its capital participation commitment in view of the world aluminum industry recession. Last June Showa Denko and three other Japanese firms agreed to join two U.S. firms, a West German and Dutch company, in a \$365 million plan to mine bauxite ore and smelt it into alumina. The Japanese participants had expected to import 450,000 tons of this output each year. However, two of the original participants—Anaconda of the United States, and Vereinigte Aluminium-Werke of West Germany, have since cancelled their participation. The largest share of the Kimberley project is held by American Metal Climax. Others participating include Sumitomo Chemical, Holland Aluminum, Sumitomo Shōki Kaisha and Marubeni Corp.

**Chile Refinances U.S. Bank Debt**

Chile's \$160 million bank debt has been refinanced for eight years with 28 private U.S. banks. The amount was due in 1974, but Chile,

**Some See Link to Neurotic, Psychotic Ills****Noise Pollution Is Becoming a Labor Issue**

NEW YORK (AP-DJ).—To a generation of workers, the noise from factories and mills sang a sweet song of prosperity.

Now, such noise seems nothing more than a nuisance that is turning into a big headache. Fast emerging as a major pollution issue and an important new ingredient in labor relations, factory noise threatens to make necessary some costly capital investments in its abatement.

Two related developments underlie the mounting crusade against noise at work:

• There is new evidence implicating noise in physical and emotional ailments other than loss of hearing.

• New U.S. legislation regulating job noise covers more workers, extends the opportunities to bring action against violators and imposes stiffer penalties.

It long has been suspected that as many as 10 million workers may hear poorly due to excessive noise. Some research links noise to such diverse ills as mental distress and heart disease. In West Germany, a recent study of workers found that those subject to the most noise on the job suffered a higher incidence of heart disorders, circulatory problems and equilibrium disturbances. A number of medical men are certain that job noise is a factor in some neurotic and psychotic illnesses.

**Study Links Ills**

In a study prepared for the Environmental Protection Agency last year, James D. Miller, of the Central Institute for the Deaf in St. Louis, wrote that "there is no definitive evidence that noise can induce either neurotic or psychotic illness."

However, he added: "But all the facts of speech interference, hearing loss, noiseless, annoyance and arousal and distraction... clearly support the contention that noises can act as a source of psychological distress." And "psychological distress in turn can contribute" to such unpleasant symptoms as nausea, head-

aches, instability, argumentativeness, sexual impotency, changes in general mood and general anxiety," he said.

At some point above 80 DBA (decibels of sound pressure, adjusted for its pitch, which affects the amount of sound the ear picks up), the ear temporarily loses its ability to hear some tones. Though noisy, sound levels in the 60 DBA-to-80 DBA range, roughly equivalent to the noise you hear when standing three feet from a dishwasher or vacuum cleaner that is running, do not have much effect on a normal person's hearing even after exposure for eight to 16 hours a day.

Because each individual has a different tolerance for noise, scientists cannot pinpoint the danger level. They are certain, however, that after prolonged exposure to very loud noise, any temporary loss of hearing becomes permanent. One study of weavers in a jute mill, where noise was measured at 88 DBA, found that in the first year of employment many of the weavers had normal hearing on weekends, when they were off. After 10 years or so on the job, the same

weavers had become partially but permanently deaf.

U.S. law limits the maximum constant sound level for an eight-hour workday to 80 DBA, the noise heard by an operator of an average rotary-blade lawnmower. Penalties for violation run up to \$10,000 and jail sentences as long as six months.

The United Auto Workers recently persuaded Ford Motor to install noise-deadening equipment at its Tennessee glass plant. A complaint to the government was not necessary. Last winter, a Ford worker caught his arm in a machine. Nobody could hear his yell, he says, and he escaped with minor injuries only because a fellow employee chanced to see him.

Engineering changes to reduce noise are costly. Ford says they can add 3 to 10 percent to the cost of machinery; the company expects to spend as much as \$2 million for noise control over the next few years. Western Electric, the Bell System's manufacturing arm, says 20 percent of all its environmental control research now is devoted to noise, and the proportion promises to rise.

**Onassis Resets Greek Oil Bid**

ATHENS, June 14 (Reuters).—Shipping magnate Aristotle Onassis has combined forces with Greek industrialists Stratis Anadreas in a bid to wrest the concession for a lucrative oil refinery from shipping tycoon Stavros Niarchos, informed sources said today.

In the four years since the government decided on a third domestic oil refinery, it has been the subject of bitter wrangling between Mr. Onassis and Mr. Niarchos, who have been bitter rivals for many years.

Mr. Onassis was originally granted the right to build the new refinery, but last November he backed out of his contract claiming its economics were unsound. The government paid him back a guarantee of \$7 million after he took the contract to Swiss arbitration courts.

Mr. Onassis and Mr. Niarchos were among nine contenders for the refinery at a tender held by the government in March this year.

In the battle to win the refinery concession, Mr. Onassis has reportedly had the backing of Premier George Papadopoulos while Mr. Niarchos is said to have the support of Deputy Prime Minister Nicholas Makriyannis, who is in charge of the economy.

Well-informed sources said that Mr. Onassis and Mr. Andreas, who own banks, hotels, shipyards, ships and industrial plants, had joined forces and offered the government a new package. This reportedly includes building the refinery, an air terminal, underground railway for Athens, and a series of tourist facilities.

Against this the government would receive a 50 percent share in the profits from the refinery and the railway, which would be ceded to the state after a number of years.

Mr. Onassis would carry the

**Brown, Boveri Net Up**

BADEN, Switzerland, June 14 (AP-DJ).—Brown Boveri, the machinery and electrical equipment manufacturer, reported today that parent company net profit rose 13.7 percent in the year ended March 31 to 30.7 million Swiss francs (about \$3 million).

**Brandt Vows Support of Liberal Trade****Urge Enlarged EEC Speak With One Voice**

COLOGNE, West Germany, June 14 (AP).—Chancellor Willy Brandt said today West Germany will do its utmost to ensure that the enlarged Common Market will conduct liberal trading policies among its members and towards outside countries.

At the same time, he called on the future 10-nation community to speak "with one voice" in new attempts to achieve a basic reform of the international monetary system.

Mr. Brandt told the annual meeting of the Federal Association of German Industry that, in helping to establish a long-sought European economic and monetary union, his government will "throw its whole weight in the scale so that this community will conduct a policy of liberal traffic in goods and capital not only internally but also towards other countries."

Turning to the domestic situation, Mr. Brandt warned that Germany cannot remain an "island of stability" in this process of European integration. National measures to combat price rises can achieve only partial success, he said.

While admitting that the present 5 percent rate of increase in prices is too high to be accepted as a "permanent phenomenon," he denied that Germany is on the threshold of an unprecedented economic upswing requiring drastic anti-inflationary measures by the government.

The chancellor also warned that Germany is reaching the limit of the number of foreign workers it can employ. Reuters reported, "We cannot indefinitely increase the number of foreigners in our economy," he said. "I believe that with 2.5 million guest workers we could already have reached a critical limit," he added.

**Act on Tax Haven**

BONN, June 14 (Reuters).—The West German Bundestag (lower house) today unanimously ratified an agreement with Switzerland designed to stop tax-dodging by German firms and individuals.

The agreement, signed last August, prevents "unjustified" tax advantages previously available to German companies who established "letter box" firms in Switzerland, or to private citizens who took up residence there.

**Bonn Surtax Refund Of 6 Billion DM Starts**

BONN, June 14 (NYT).—Starting tomorrow the Bonn government will refund to corporations and wage earners 5.8 billion deutsche marks (\$1.8 billion) of an anti-inflationary tax surcharge imposed for 11 months in 1970 and 1971.

According to a government decision last February, the repayment will be made in one stroke even though runaway inflation is still a real danger. Wage earners will get the refund with their mid-June or end-June monthly paychecks.

The government moved two weeks ago to counteract the possible inflationary effect by reducing the liquidity of commercial banks. The government is hopeful that lump-sum repayment of the 10 percent surtax will not be too stimulative at a time when inflation is still running high.

According to public opinion polls, about one-third of the money due to wage earners will go into savings accounts.

Another survey established that most corporations will use the refund to pay off short-term debts rather than step up their capital spending.

**Stocks Rally Sharply In Technical Rebound**

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, June 14 (NYT).—Stock prices rose sharply today along a broad front in what represented a partial recovery after a prolonged decline touched by profit-taking.

The Dow Jones Industrial average, marked by strength in DuPont, General Motors and Standard Oil of New Jersey, rose 3.60 to 947.95, its poorest close for all of 1971.

Glamour stocks, which had led the general market in retreat, led the recovery on the New York Stock Exchange today.

IBM rose 7 to 399 3/4. Disney advanced 4 3/4 to 184 3/4. Tropicana Products moved up 3 1/4 to 55 1/4. Upjohn climbed 4 to 164 7/8. Alaska Intertape boomed 3 3/8 to 46 3/8 in active trading.

Other glamour gainers, helped in some cases by short covering on the part of traders, included Marion Laboratories, Winnебago, Levitz, Control Data and Minnetonka Mining.

Bausch & Lomb, however, was a glamour issue that took a sharp plunge. It fell 6 to 50 1/4, the biggest point loser on the active list—after registering a low of 50 on the present shares. Company officials attributed this decline to rumors of an investigation into certain aspects of soft contact lenses. Its product is already on the market.

Volumes on the Big Board, which had held to a slow pace during the decline of recent weeks, picked up sharply to 18.32 million shares. Motors, oils, tobaccos and computers ranked among the better-performing groups.

General Motors rose 1 5/8 to 77 1/4. Du Pont advanced 4 5/8 to 77 17/32. Standard of Jersey, in the vanguard of a recovering oil sector, climbed 1 1/2 to 74 1/2.

It was a different story for American Telephone, which eased 1/4 to 41 3/4, its lowest price of the year for the third day in a row.

Prices advanced in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The index rose 0.11 to 27.56.

On the bond market, corporates gained about 1/3. The government sector was jittery and gave up early gains to close lower.

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## INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1972

## BLONDIE



## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

In one of the most remarkable turnabouts in the 42-year history of the Reisinger Knockout Team championships, the David Mason team walked off with the title after a dramatic recovery in the third quarter of the match. The championship, held earlier this month in New York, seemed sure to go to the team headed by Steve Goldstein, which led by 55 points at the halfway mark.

The diagrammed deal contributed greatly to Mason's recovery. It helped his team, sitting North and South, cut Goldstein's lead to 20 points. His partner's strength was likely to be mainly in clubs but South persevered to four spades in the face of discouraging preference bids. East doubled on the

strength of his high cards and had occasion to regret it. South redoubled and seized his opportunity when West led a heart.

South won with the heart king in dummy, cashed the diamond ace and ruffed a diamond. He ruffed out East's club ace, cashed the heart ace, returned to dummy with a second diamond ruff and discarded a diamond on the established club winner.

South then ruffed a club successfully with the spade ten; ruffed his last heart with dummy's last trump and led a club. East discarded helplessly and the spade queen won the trick in the closed hand. The declarer exited with his last diamond and still had the guarded spade king in his hand to furnish an overtrick.

A trump lead by West would have been more effective, allowing East to win and play a second trump to cut down ruffs. But South could still have made his contract by taking one diamond ruff, ruffing out the club ace, drawing the last trump and subsequently rendering two diamond tricks.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

North	♦ 863
	♦ K10
	♦ 7
	+ KQ65432
WEST	WEST
	♦ A5
	♦ J8743
	♦ 1064
	+ 987
EAST	EAST
	♦ A92
	♦ Q92
	♦ KQ32
	+ AJ10
SOUTH (D)	SOUTH (D)
	♦ KQ1074
	♦ A65
	♦ AJ985
	+

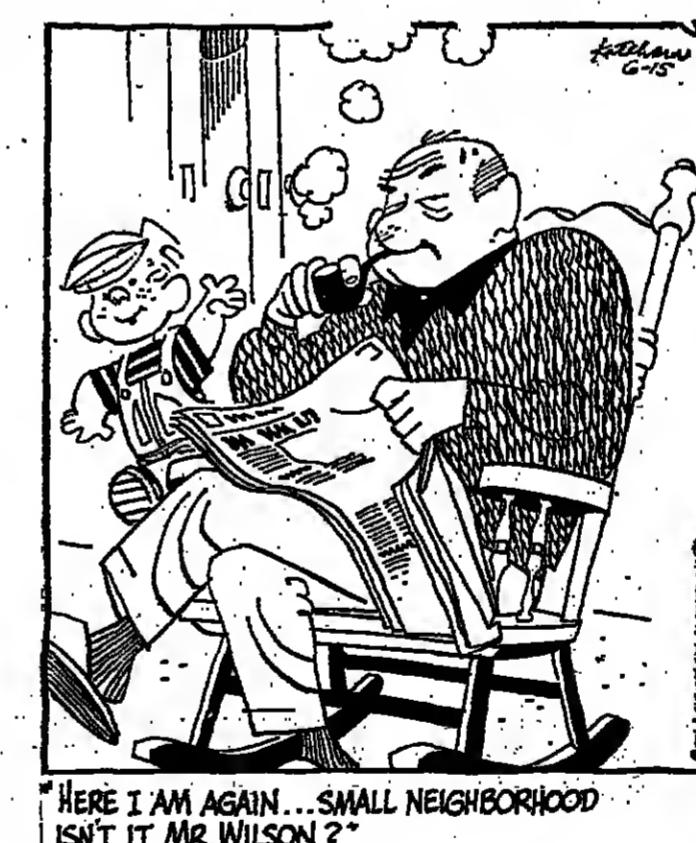
East and West were vulnerable.

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
	Pass	2 ♦	Pass
	2 ♦	2 ♦	Pass
	3 ♦	3 ♦	Pass
	4 ♠	Pass	Dbl.
	Redbl.	Pass	Pass

West led the heart four.

## DENNIS THE MENACE



## JUMBLE® - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SEGUS

YEMSS

MEUGLE

RAPPOL

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: A

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble DRAWL LOONY JURIST PODIUM

Answer Made to come clear before the hanging-LAUNDRY.

## BOOKS

## A CHILD CALLED NOAH

A Family Journey

By Josh Greenfield Holt, Rinehart &amp; Winston, 193 pp.

Reviewed by D. Keith Mano

THERE is a note so eerie, so daunting, in the story of Josh Greenfield's small son, Noah, that it transcends even the dreadful sadness. I remembered the Cadairi swine. Two thousand years ago Noah Greenfield would have been a child "possessed of demons." Through months of unceasing repetition, his father, his mother, his therapists, manage to teach Noah one sound, "Aaah." Then the child sees his favorite food and shrieks, "Bagels!" He is autistic, maybe. The diagnosis, if not the demons, are legion. And the agony is legion. As if to prove it, his father and mother, Joan and Founi Greenfield, mean, draining, undignified agony has no end. I wanted to do what they cannot do: close the book. Yet I didn't, for "A Child Called Noah" is at least as fascinating as it is terrible.

Noah has just turned 5 when the narrative breaks off. He was born in 1966, apparently normal. The Greenfields' second son, there was some motor slowness, the child stood and walked at two years three months, never really crawled. Yet, a short time after his second birthday, he spoke in complete sentences, had a vocabulary of well over 100 words, sang the verses of his favorite songs, identified the objects and animals in his picture books, was all but toilet-trained, and practically ate by himself. Noah is a lovely child, "for schizophrenic children are very often—and autistic children are invariably—beautiful; as if their untouched imperviousness to the usual course of human events keeps them so." Imperviousness, that is the operative, the demoralizing word. Dreams in which one's phantom body, fearful, call out to the sleeping world around it and cannot shape sounds, unable to animate the sluggish physical tongue and vocal cords. Noah is locked in a small separate room. The pane of claustrophobia rushes through Greenfield's book.

There are many possibilities: schizophrenia, autism, brain damage, emotional disturbance—or, as is more likely, some protein compound of the above. Doctors seem remarkably unhelpful, discouraged themselves, perhaps somewhat bored. Scientific research is sketchy, aimed at symptoms, and it is totally uncoordinated on the national level. Few good facilities exist. The Greenfields strain their economy and the human resilience of their marriage traveling from New York to California to Connecticut. Many individuals are kind. Noah's problem is too indefinite. Researchers and fund raisers prefer dramatic diseases, virus cultures. In fact, Noah is turned down at one public therapy center because the state will appropriate more money for a physically handicapped child. Yet Greenfield is not at titter at one

Guilt: The bonus tragic medical illness. Cerebral leukemia are terrible. Least no blame can be in. Josh Greenfield must speculate did he bring suspect genes marriage, did his 30-pound diet too efficiently while man? Doctors with a PR bias want mother and father undergo psycho-analysis. Told weekends, vulnerable wife is adamant—no. Still something vaguely in having an autistic child sumably, as biochemical into mental illness become conclusive, this semi-Biblical proach will collapse. That be a sufficient benefit, a few effective cures are ed. Hormone imbalance, dysfunction, whatever, can depend on free will.

"A Child Called Noah" is peculiarly honest, not a application for sainthood. Greenfield becomes exasperately peevish, their marriage jeopardized. Mother and are determined to be selfish, is obligatory, for they have other child. Yet they quite manage it. Noah, reader, will probably have institutionalized. And another impossible night careers shackled, freedom destroyed, they actively want to be. But not yet, also know I must try no more sorry for myself the Noah, but some days I Greenfield doesn't write responses from the reader has written neither, a frank indictment. This is first book about a child Noah's infirmity. But it is truly one of the best.

D. Keith Mano has novels of which "The Prodigal" is the most recent. He is sons.

© New York Times

## CROSSWORD

By Will

ACROSS	47	Manx
1	Partner of nonsense	
6	Arab garment	
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20	Tennessee —	
21	Subject of Wilde ballad	
22	Fish	
23	M. Z. parrots	
25	Unvarying	
27	Guinness	
30	Literary monogram	
32	— Blance	
33	Barbarian	
34	Add up	
35	Hydrocarbon	
39	Ballet wear	
40	Wasteland	
42	Child's toy	
43	Bart and Belle	
45	Ross or Red	
46	Within: Prefix	
47	Friend, in Tel Aviv	
48	Prohibit	
49	Dakota Indians	
50	Till	
54	Thick slice	
56	— carte	
57	Concerning	
59	Ski-jumping	
62	Writer Anais	
63	N.F.L. player	
66	N. Y. time	
67	Time periods: Abbrev.	
68	Jesse of track fame	
69	N. Y. transit org.	
70	"Apologia pro Vita"	
71	Take out thread	
72	Plant joint	
73	Heroic poet	
74	Golf implement	
75	“Fanatical”	
76	(dog warning)	
77	Not on an even keel	
78	Rosa or Ann	
79	Certain pict.	
80	Variety of perfume	
81	Weight	
82	French name	
83	Hawaiian go	
84	She-bear: Sp.	
85	Compass pole	

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## Art Buchwald

## Fire Sale

**WASHINGTON.**—The Democratic party is holding a fire sale on some surplus items left over from the primaries. The catalogue includes the following:

Two hundred forty-six books on Sen. Edmund Muskie with such varied titles as "From Maine to Pennsylvania Avenue," "A Day in the Life of President Muskie," "The Nixon-Muskie Debates," "Great Rummage from New England," "Quotations from Chairman Ed," "I Was Muskie's Football Coach," "Lincoln Walks Again," and "Mrs. Muskie's White House Cookbook."

Also included in the catalogue are 10,000 straw hats with "Vote for Lindsay," 180,000 bumper stickers "Lindsay—Love Him or Leaves Him," 250,000 campaign buttons which say "The People Want John" and 3,870,000 feet of film of John Lindsay eating pizza, Polish ham, Kosher salami and soul food.

Available in the same package are 50 one-minute TV spots of Lindsay walking through the ghettos.

On Page 43, the catalogue lists for sale 360,000 pamphlets, "Why I Think I Should be President" by Henry Jackson with an in-



Buchwald

roduction by Joseph Alsop, a cardboard reproduction of a Boeing SST on a float, a UPI photograph of Jackson addressing a crowd in Florida from an orange box and an autographed picture of Golda Meir.

\*\*\*

There are also some great bargains in Sen. Vance Hartke memorabilia including 6,000 bumper stickers for Hartke, posters, 2,510 "Hartke has Heart" stickers, and a letter from Dita Beard telling Hartke he can't have the ITT company plane.

Rarer still are Sen. Fred Harris' souvenirs listed for sale. These include 250 bills from printers, television stations, storefront owners, airlines, and ball-point pen manufacturers. Also listed are Indian headresses, and three copies of the song "Happy Days Are Here Again."

The Democratic National Committee is offering in the same catalogue "The Best Loved Poems of Gene McCarthy as Selected by Him," "Dump Johnson" posters (from McCarthy's 1968 New Hampshire campaign) and "Come Clean With Gene" aprons.

Major Sam Vorley is included in the fire sale with "Stand Up America for Vorley" banners, "Vorley Will Win in Vietnam" billboard signs, and 160,000 tie clasps of the American flag with "Vorley" printed in gold across the stars.

"Vote for Terry Sanford" beach towels, and "Chisholm '72" bar coasters are also being offered for sale.

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One million copies of "The Congressional Record of George McGovern" have been donated by the Humphrey people, and one million copies of "The Congressional Record of Hubert Humphrey" were turned over by the McGovern camp.

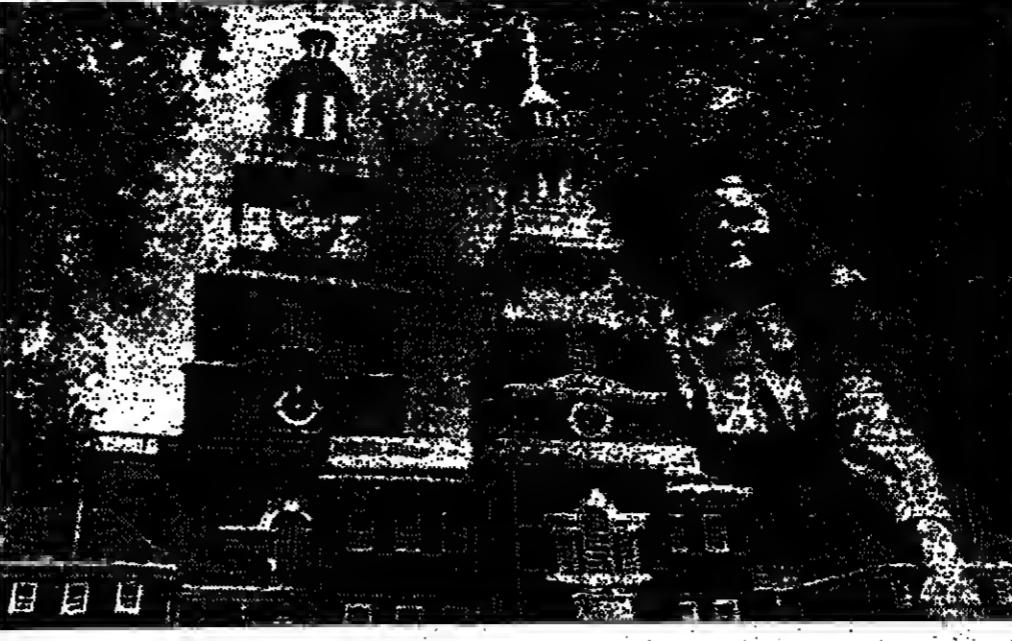
The McGovern people are also selling their political polls in California at bargain prices.

Chairman Lawrence O'Brien maintains this is the greatest sale of primary material in the history of the Democratic party. Each one is a collector's item. He says that they are expected to triple in value. "A Wilbur Mills for President" shopping bag which sells for 10 cents in the catalogue could easily be worth 25 cents 10 years from today.

As they were ferried across, their resourceful companion explained that he had merely im-

## SPIRIT OF '76

Kathleen Ament, a receptionist at Philadelphia Civic Center, with a spun-sugar replica (foreground) of Independence Hall (background), which took the grand prize in a competition for Philadelphia chefs with the theme of "Spirit of '76." The 75-pound replica is 70 inches long, 26 inches wide and 36 inches high.



## Another Assault on the Language Barrier

By Irving Marber

**PARIS.**—Mark Twain, in one of his early travel books, tells a story involving the language problems of Americans abroad. He and a small group of friends, hiking in Germany, came to a river they wanted to cross. There was no bridge, it was obviously too deep for wading and there were no boats in sight. An old man in working clothes came by and the travelers tried to explain their problem, at first in sign language. The old man looked at them blankly. They pooled their few words of German and tried again, but there was still no response.

One man in the group, who had taken no part in these efforts, assured them that they were wasting their time. There was a much simpler, more direct method of communication, which he would now demonstrate. Turning to the old man, he shouted at the top of his voice, "HAVE YOU A BOAT?" The old man smiled and nodded. He disappeared behind some shrubbery on the river bank and in a moment returned, at the oars of a rowboat.

In a laudable bid to reduce the level of noise pollution and shatter the international language barrier at one stroke, a Briton implemented a theory that had never failed him: If you speak English loudly and firmly enough, you will be understood anywhere in the world. Mark Twain, however, knew better. The old man hadn't really "understood" the English sentence at all. But, although his brain did not move at the speed of light, here was a foreigner on a river bank shouting something that sounded not unlike its German equivalent: "Eben Sie ein Boot?"

More than a century later, the shops and cafés of Europe are still echoing to the stentorian tones of American tourists—and others—who are convinced that Mark Twain's traveling companion was on the right track. At this moment, in a side-street Left Bank snack bar off the beaten tourist path, an American is bellowing "Lemon have a ham-and-cheese on rye and a side order of French fries," and getting only a baffled look from the counterwoman. Meanwhile, across the street, a German tourist has buttonholed a passerby and is roaring at him, "Wo ist der Bus zum Eiffel Turm, bitte?"

In a laudable bid to reduce the level of noise pollution and shatter the international language barrier at one stroke, a Briton

without challenging his asser-

tion, it seems likely that such an experiment would work better in some European countries than others. The Italians and the Spanish, for example, are generally helpful and patient with tongue-tied foreigners. The French are notoriously less so. The Euroleango question "A tel ur oueno le storia?" might make some impression on the average Frenchman, but the last word—a key one—would probably stump him. (This would be more of a problem outside Paris, where the word "druggiste" has been absorbed into the language.) The French in general are sticklers for exact pronunciation, however, and it's possible that they would not deign to recognize even the first three words of the sentence, which are reasonably close to their French equivalents. (After several years of effort, I have never managed to get a bottle of Perrier on the first shot; something to do with my R's, probably.)

Anyway, *isto tres coraje* of Mr. Jones to assale le bargeur de lengos. Wun kan elmy opal et il awksa isto fasil emt to appeal to a public large.

Judging it on the basis of Dr. Zamenhof's noble experiments we won't know for sure until some time in the 21st century.

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## PEOPLE: "Dear Angel"—A Columnist at 1

"Dear Angel" this week began helping the small fry with their junior-sized problems as Angel Maria Coleman, 10, began her career as the youngest newspaper columnist in the United States. "I think I'm going to have a lot of fun with this," said Angel of her three-week column in the Philadelphia Bulletin, a halypop version of "Dear Abby" which was drawing 100 letters a week even before the first column was printed. "We're not touching the copy, not censoring, not editing, nor suggesting what she should say," announced Madeline Deans, the Bulletin's assistant managing editor. Crank and obscene letters, however, will be weeded out before the mail is delivered to Angel's home, where the fifth-grader will work out her answers on a typewriter. "This is strictly for little kids," Deans emphasized, "but parents might be interested in seeing what their children are thinking." The first column included this note from a 7-year-old: "I need help, because my mommy and daddy go out a lot and since we are very rich I have to stay with our housekeepers, who don't like kids, and my parents buy me a bunch of toys and presents, but I still want them to stay with me more." Angel's reply: "It's a shame to hear this, and it's also a shame for you to give me this letter. You should have written this letter to your mom and dad. Then you could talk it over with them and make them see how important this is to you."

Angel Maria Cavi

In Lumeyn Reid in a limestone plant, as also marked Coleman's as a professional in CELEBRATED: The 10th anniversary of Tim Cox and Edward Cox, at dinner during a cruise on the Navy yacht Sequoia who said she was married life, nonetheless that she's lost the past year. Her dress was a petite in size down now to size 10. It's nothing to do cooking." ABANDONED: attempt of Frenchmen Menguy to swim the Channel the long way from Cherbourg to Port when only six miles destination. Fighting frontal waves. Menguy quits after 45 hours.

In other countries th planes. In Italy the streams. A Cagliari court sentenced three suspended prison terms of diverting the con stream so they could water on a construction

## Cairo to Examine

## Tutankhamen Show

**CAIRO,** June 14 (Reuters).—The Tutankhamen exhibition now attracting crowds in London will next be shown in Leningrad but will first be brought back to Cairo, Cultural Under-Secretary Gamal Moushkar said yesterday.

Mr. Moushkar said the pieces from the London exhibition would return to Cairo where they would be examined, and any piece which would not stand the rigors of another long journey would be re-placed.

The London exhibition was to end in September but has been extended by three months at the request of the British government because of the interest the show has aroused.

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